

Energy Fields and the Human Body: Part I

by

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In this article, we shall first discuss conventional energy fields in the human body and in nature in order to provide a slight background perspective of radiators, absorbers, and radiation. Then, we shall move to a discussion of unconventional energy fields because that is where the awakening interest is today. In particular, we shall consider some of the unconventional energy fields learned about during a recent trip to Russia⁽¹⁾. In Part II, a simple model will be presented that provides a framework wherein one may more readily comprehend these phenomena. This will be followed by a discussion of the Cayce impedance device, the wet cell, and other devices of the same sort that illustrate aspects of unconventional energy fields operating in the human body.

Turning to a discussion of conventional energy fields, one of the simplest places to begin is at the level of the atom. A simple model of the atom is that of a nucleus of positive charge surrounded by a number of electrons, each of them being in well-defined but different energy states. Other possible states for these electrons exist but, in the atom's equilibrium state, they are not filled by electrons. If we stimulate the atom, we can cause the electrons to shift to these unfilled or excited levels and, when

they drop back into their equilibrium levels, they emit electromagnetic (E.M.) radiation which is often in the visible range of the E.M. spectrum. In fig. 1, some of these energy levels are schematically illustrated using the simple Bohr model for the hydrogen atom.

A useful model for simulating the behavior of the electron level changes is the "classical harmonic oscillator". We say that a charged particle of mass M is bound to a position of equilibrium with a spring by a force of interaction G (known as the force constant of the spring) as illustrated in fig. 2. When the particle is displaced from its equilibrium positions and released, it is found to vibrate at its resonant frequency ν_0 given by

$$\nu_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{G}{M}} \quad (1)$$

and the amplitude decays with time because of the frictional damping in the spring; i.e., it acts something like the familiar tuning fork. For the charged particle, the initial displacement may be caused by the exchange of energy with another atom or by the absorption of some electromagnetic energy.

This provides us with a very simple model of a light source. The vibrating charge will create an electromagnetic field oscillating in a narrow frequency range $\Delta\nu$ about the resonant frequency as illustrated in fig. 3. Here, $I(\nu)$ is the intensity of the radiation from the source at frequency ν . In general, a given type of atom will exhibit a spectrum of such frequencies; i.e., a series of such lines at different frequencies where each line is associated with an electron transition from one orbital energy level to another.

If we consider groups of identical atoms, the foregoing describes the situation so long as the atoms are far apart and isolated from each other.

They give identical spectra with lines of the type illustrated in fig. 3. If we allow two of these atoms to come closer together so that they begin to exert a force on each other (an electrostatic force), they become coupled so that G in fig. 2 is no longer a constant; i.e., the motion of one exerts a force on the other. For these two atoms, their resonant frequency changes from one value, ν_0 , to two values, ν_1 and ν_2 , which depends upon the distance of separation of the atoms as illustrated in fig. 4. The values of ν_1 and ν_2 diverge from each other as the atoms become closer and closer together and interact with a tighter coupling. We complete the picture by considering many atoms interacting very strongly with each other. This provides a whole range of overlapping resonant frequencies which cause the simple resonant line of fig. 3 to broaden into the resonant band of fig. 5.

Before we press on, there are a variety of important characteristics that we should note concerning these electronic vibrational states of matter. First, every atom, molecule, cell, gland, animal, etc., has at least one resonant energy band of some bandwidth $\Delta\nu$ at which it will both emit energy (E.M. radiation) in some spatial pattern and absorb it; i.e., they are both the same for a particular system. Thus, each system is in communication with the outside world (transmitting and receiving) via its resonant frequency spectrum. This particular spectrum is like a unique fingerprint via which we can identify the system.

If we look carefully at the human body with electromagnetic detectors, we are able to see E.M. energy radiated from the body not only as a result of electron orbit changes but also as a result of physical rotations and vibrations of the molecules, cells, etc. In time, we may even come to detect natural X-ray and γ -ray emission from certain regions of the body. In addition, if we carefully scan the body with sonic detectors, we shall detect a unique

sound spectrum associated with actual physical movement of cells and body systems--another fingerprint. In time, we can expect to find many such fingerprints radiated from the physical body.

Perhaps one of the most striking techniques for revealing some of these energies is the use of liquid crystals. By painting a person's body with liquid crystals, color patterns can be readily seen. Here, the liquid crystal acts as a transducer to turn the body's radiations into an optical manifestation that can be readily seen.

These are the types of radiation we know at this point in time, and we are trying to use this as a guideline for understanding the uncommon energies we hear about. We hear of psychometry. We hear of dowsing. We hear of clairvoyance and clairaudience and prophesy and various kinds of channeling activities. We hear about radionics, vivaxis, and many other nonconventional methods of gaining information about our environment and about ourselves. You see, we communicate with each other only through radiation patterns and although we think conventionally in terms of the visual (which is electromagnetic) and in terms of the sonic, we should anticipate that nature is filled with many, many other kinds of energies. As we attune to them and discriminate them, then we, in fact, are obtaining additional information about our environment. In these two articles, we'll begin to shed more light on some of these other energies.

To begin, I thought I'd lay a foundation by describing some of the Russian work⁽¹⁾. The Russian work is really great, and one of the things that's great about it is it provides us with some detectors, some devices, with which we can begin to show cause-effect relationships between many of these psychoenergetic phenomena and the kind of readouts that our colleagues find acceptable and that the human logic system has come to accept as proof.

With these devices, we can begin to study many things.

First, I shall discuss something about the psychokinesis experiments, then a little about telepathy, a little about Kirlian photography and finally, something about acupuncture.

A. Psychokinesis (PK)

As a physicist, it's pretty dramatic evidence of new physical laws when you sit down at a table and someone else sits down beside you, takes off their wedding ring, sets it about three feet away from themselves on the table, sits back and wiggles their head a little--and that ring walks, slides, or sort of flies across to the edge of the table. Now, in the physics that I grew up with, that was not possible! Well, it isn't that it didn't happen--it did, and we must try to understand it for nature is very orderly and ultimately very understandable. Thus, if something happens that is not consistent with our present knowledge, it is necessary for us to expand our awareness of the variable space of nature and provide a modeling concept that includes both all that we know plus this new fact. That is what we must start projecting to the people who say: "Look, I don't understand it; therefore it doesn't happen." We have to get them to start thinking along the lines of, "Nature is so much more than I thought, let's expand our thinking and include this." Then they can feel comfortable because they don't have to throw away what they already know, because what they already know isn't wrong. It merely means that it's not complete--just as when Einstein came along, Newton wasn't wrong about gravitation; it was just that he looked at only a small domain of universal space, and Einstein said: "Look, there are important phenomena in that little larger variable space that includes velocities approaching the velocity of light."

The thing that was, to me, very important about the PK was not only the fact that Nelya Kulagina was able to do these great things, but that we met another individual in Moscow, Alla Vinogradova, who is learning to do PK. Nelya, on the one hand, suffers great bodily stress when she performs and, I suspect, it's because she thinks it can only happen if she has to work very hard for it. Alla, on the other hand, doesn't think it's necessary to develop such bodily stress and so she uses autogenic training and is able to do PK without apparent appearances of bodily stress.

In fig. 6 we see Nelya lifting a spherical object, and in fig. 7 we see Alla rolling an object (an aluminum cigar can) on a dielectric surface; neither operator is touching the object. When Alla performs, she puts a charge on the object so that afterwards someone else is able to move the object. In fact, I was able to move the object! I thought this was great! I was moving it back and forth with the aluminum cylinder some six inches or so away from my hand, and I thought: "Well, I can really do this!" Then Alla said: "Now, I'm going to stop it with my mind." I didn't believe her but when she put her hand about two feet above mine, I couldn't move the object any more. Then, she just rotated her hand, and the cigar can rotated as she rotated her hand. She was in control of it, and I wasn't!

There was also a great deal of electrostatic energy around the object. I used a small glow tube and put it down beside the cigar can and it lit up, which indicated that there was a large electrostatic field there. So, when she performs, there is electrostatic energy involved. On the other hand, when Nelya performs, there doesn't appear to be any electrostatic energy present or, at least, they haven't observed it even by using very careful techniques. In addition, these two women have very different subjective

feelings as to where they feel the energy in their bodies as they perform PK. Nelya feels energy mostly in the back area, around the adrenals, and at the base of the brain. Alla feels energy in the front of the body, the solar plexus, and forehead (pituitary) region. I suspect that neither of them are performing in the optimal way and that there is a better way of using their energies in PK.

Using conventional physics, when we think of radiation in our space-time frame, the operator radiates energy to the object to cause something to happen, and the energy may be observed at all locations between the operator and object and beyond the object. (See fig. 8.) However, with the PK experiments, it doesn't seem to work this way. They use either a Barium Titanate detector or a plant detector and they detect pulsations of field which are synchronized with the respiration rate, heart, and brain alpha rhythm of the operator. These three become synchronized. They find strong energy pulsations in the vicinity of the object; however, in most of the region between the operator and the object and well beyond the object, they cannot detect these pulsations. That is, there is a zone in which there does not appear to be any energy and, near the object, the energy increases in intensity as one approaches the object. Thus, this is truly action at a distance but not via our familiar kind of space-time laws which would indicate that there should be energy manifestations detectable all the way from the operator to the object. Besides the fact that we seem to be dealing with a very different kind of energy, neither electromagnetic nor sonic, this energy seems to function in a frame of reference of nature which is not the one we're used to considering.

B. Telepathy

In this subject area, the Russians are using electroencephalographs hooked up to monitor the brain waves of the sender and receiver (the sender and receiver can be 1,000 miles apart). They find that, when the sender starts to send, there is a change in the brain wave pattern of the receiver and then, a second or so afterwards, the receiver knows that he is receiving some information. That is the first simple experiment to be aware of.

In a second experiment, they take the sender, with the eyes closed, and they shine a pulsating light (a stroboscopic light) on his closed eyes. There is a characteristic change in the sender's own brain wave pattern, and that same characteristic change is also picked up in the brain wave pattern of the receiver. The clincher in this experiment is where they apply binoculars to the closed eyes of the sender and shine one frequency in one eye and a different frequency in the other. This produces a circulating effect in the brain wave pattern of the sender and it is unpleasant for the sender. However, the receiver is in even worse shape: he doesn't know what is going on and he just gets sick! This is pretty conclusive proof for telepathic exchange.

In a third experiment, they deal with a rabbit mother and her babies. They took the babies down below the ocean in a submarine and they killed them one at a time. On land, they had the mother rabbit hooked up to an EEG machine for monitoring the brain waves and they found that there was a characteristic response in the brain waves every time one of her rabbit babies was killed. This indicates that we are not dealing with electromagnetic energy in this communication because that won't travel from above to well below the sea — at least not any kind of E.M. energy that we know about.

It also indicates that there is some kind of link--a oneness link-- between the mother and children.

In addition, I was told that they have carried out experiments with the sender and receiver both located in Faraday cages and that they still were able to communicate with each other. Thus, it appears, once again, that we are not dealing here with electromagnetic energy.

C. Kirlian Photography⁽²⁾

Figure 9 is a Kirlian photograph of a leaf, after the technique's inventor, Semyon Kirlian. The technique utilizes an electrode device that takes photographs via the use of high frequency electrical energy. On the outer rim of the leaf, one can detect a band of luminosity, or corona. Inside the leaf, one can see a network of luminous points that follow the general veining structure of the leaf. In fig. 10 is presented a leaf with a portion cut away and one sees in the photograph both the radiation pattern from that which remains plus a muted radiation pattern from that smaller portion which was removed. This energy manifestation from the absent portion of the leaf is of great importance because it suggests that we are not only receiving energy from the physical substance but from some other level of substance which will be discussed in Part II. On this other level of substance there may be a radiation of energy from coherent sources that produces a hologram pattern that acts as a force field for organizing matter at the physical level. Even though a portion of the physical network is cut away, the forming hologram is still there, suggesting a redundancy of coherent radiation sources. The Russians also find that if they erase a person's fingerprints and then take a Kirlian photograph, the fingerprint appears in the photograph.

Figure 11 is a Kirlian photograph of a coin (Russian) illustrating both the edge corona and a good reproduction of coin pattern. Figure 12 shows the pattern of the skin in the vicinity of the palm. Besides seeing the cellular patterns, one sees the bright lines which are loci of enhanced energy from the hand.

Let us now turn to how the technique operates. Originally, the Russians thought that they were detecting the human aura, and they were extremely excited about this. However, this doesn't appear to be the proper explanation. It seems most likely that, here, we are seeing the effects of cold electron emission from living systems or inanimate objects. That is, electrons are being emitted by the surface of the material, under the stimulus of the strong electric field, and these electrons accelerate across the air gap in the electric field produced by the device. As the electrons hit the air molecules, they give off energy in the form of light, and this light is what exposes the film. In addition, one must expect the impacting electrons to contribute to the film exposure.

Figure¹³ illustrates the output characteristics of the energy source. We are dealing with square wave pulses with radio frequency under the pulse (about 75 kilocycles to 3 megacycles). The voltage of the pulse is between 20,000 and 100,000 volts so that an electric field of about 1 million volts per centimeter is produced at the surface being studied. The pulse widths are also found to be important. Figure 14 represents a simple device for applying the energy; basically, it consists of a pair of electrodes across which the electric field is applied. A dielectric sheet is adjacent to one electrode for the purpose of producing a more uniform field. Adjacent to this is placed the leaf or coin, etc., which is separated from the film by

a critical air gap width. Under the application of the field, electrons are pulled out of certain specific points on the surface. Experiments have shown that these points are the acupuncture points on the human being or on the plant. Thus, the surface exhibits a heterogeneous work function for electron emission (as well as shape artifacts for altering the local field strength) and electrons stream out of the points of lowest work function and produce ionization of the molecules in the air gap. The positive ions tend to cluster, forming a sheath about the electron stream, and produce a channelling effect. The emitted electrons contain information concerning the energy nature of the substance and the accelerating electrons convert some of their energy and information into light information during collision processes. This information, in turn, exposes the film so that we can see a manifestation of the energy state of the substance.

The Russians have also built a cathode ray tube type of device, such as is illustrated in fig. 15. One applies the voltage between an electrode at the rear of the device and the front screen; the electron emanation from the object places an electrostatic pattern on the outside of the dielectric plate and this is automatically transferred by polarization forces to the inside of the plate via the molecules of the dielectric. The electric field inside the evacuated tube pulls electrons preferentially off this electrostatic field pattern and they are focussed by the electrodes to give a magnified image on the front screen. At present, the magnification levels are about 400 times.

Figure 16 illustrates a Kirlian microscope objective device. The sample is placed at the bottom of the device on the center line and, if this is the human body, only one external electrode is needed since the body acts as the

other electrode (for small current flow). The external electrode has a hole in it so that the light moves up into the objective lens, and then up into a collimator tube and an eyepiece and into the eye. Thus, these energy patterns can be observed visually without needing the intervening step of photography. A second visual monitoring technique is illustrated in fig. 17. Here, one uses a transparent elastic dielectric and a transparent electrode so that the transfer of electron information to light information occurs, and the light passes through the device to a waiting eye or camera, etc. The Russians are building garments out of this kind of material so that they can directly monitor the physiological energy changes in the body during various experiments. One can readily imagine performing an out-of-the-body experiment and monitoring the various glands or chakras to see what energy changes take place in these centers during the altered state of consciousness. For both medical or parapsychological experiments, these devices become very impressive tools.

Using these devices for visual monitoring of the energy patterns, the Russians find that energy flares emerge from certain points of the skin, and that the flare color and intensity is directly correlated with the emotional or mental, as well as physical, condition of the body, i.e., with fatigue, stress, nervousness, sleep, disease, etc. With leaves, they have been able to detect disease before it is manifest at the physical level and is detectable by conventional instruments. They also find that there is a 1:1 correlation between the major flare points and the acupuncture points that are known from the ancient Chinese method of healing. This indicates that there are many more acupuncture points than are known from the charts but, at least, all those that are on the charts are major flare points.

Using a transparent electrode device, they have photographed the palm of a healer's hands in the process of projecting healing energy to a patient. They find that, as he is warming up, many points on the palm are flaring. As he becomes more attuned, the number of flare points decreases, and the area of discharge around any flare point increases. Eventually, the condition is reached where one sees only a brilliant luminescent disc (about the size of a dime) in the center of the palm. This is when the healer is completely attuned and when the patient says that he feels energy (or heat) in his body. Thus, with this device, we are able to detect a manifestation of another human energy. In the past, we have tried to monitor this energy using electromagnetic and sonic devices but have seen no effects; thus, we can be quite sure that we are not dealing with electromagnetic or sonic energy as the prime force here. Using the Kirlian device, we expect that the primary energy stream, passing through the palm of the hand (palm chakra) lowers the work function for electron emission, so that a flood of electrons pours through that area and may be recorded on film.

D. Acupuncture

Now, let us turn to acupuncture, which, as you know, is the ancient Chinese art of preventative medicine--the initial idea being that people would go to the doctor about once every quarter and have their circuits balanced using acupuncture stimulation, and then they were not supposed to become ill. One would pay the doctor for this. If one ever became ill, then the doctor paid him by spending time free of charge to cure him. The principal theory, at a fairly simple level, indicates that there are 12 main meridians in the body which are energy circuits, very much like electric wiring (if you like). There is thought to exist a deep inner circuitry

connected to the inner organs and body systems plus a shallow subsurface circuitry which was connected to the acupuncture points. The connections appear to occur via an energy field condition rather than obvious "wiring". It was felt to be essential for the health and well-being of the body that there be sufficient energy in these circuits and that they all be balanced with respect to each other; i.e., that there be an equalization of energies. These were thought to be the key aspects and the function of the acupuncture stimulation was primarily to take energy out of one limb of the circuit and put it into another--to shift these energies around so that one obtained a balanced system. Disease arose as a result of any major imbalance via what might be thought of as an irrigation principle; i.e., if there wasn't enough energy flowing in one meridian then the glands associated with that circuit had an altered energy terrain and the environmental energy fields were such that the soil became more favorable as a nutrient for bacteria to grow and thrive. This altered energy condition led inevitably to manifestations of disease at the physical level. That seems to be the basic idea behind acupuncture.

What it looks like to me at this point is that there is a fourth circulatory system in the body on an equivalent level with the blood, the lymph, and the nerves, and it is one that we know practically nothing about. Now, I had the fortunate experience (both my wife and I) to be acupunctured while we were in England. I was curious about the subject at the time, and also thought: "Maybe there is something wrong with me," and so we went to find out about it. We found a doctor in London (in fact, I had gall bladder problems), and found it very impressive to be treated by acupuncture because, in my case, it led to a very quick cure of an indigestion problem that I had

had for eight months during my stay in England. It interested me greatly! The doctor had a device wherein you held one electrode in one hand and she moved another electrode over the body. The electrodes were connected to each other through a special amplifier. Then, when she touched certain points on the skin, the needle would swing up-scale abruptly. This would detect the acupuncture points, she said, and the degree of reading on the meter indicated whether there was sufficient energy in that circuit or not. Later, when I was in Russia, I saw the tobiscope, which is a smaller device based upon the same principle.

I found it interesting to note that, when there was an imbalance in the circuitry and a needle is inserted in the appropriate point (of course, you don't feel it when it is done properly and there is no blood flow), there is almost a suction force holding the needle in the point until the necessary stimulation and energy transfer has occurred. If one tries to pull the needle out too soon, one finds that it does not pull out easily and that the skin pulls up around the needle. One must exert a considerable force to remove a needle under this condition. However, when balance has occurred, the needles just withdraw with no difficulty at all. In fact, they practically leap out. Of course, this balance is often temporary and energy changes occur in many circuits for up to weeks after a treatment.

In fig. 18, some of the meridian circuitry is illustrated both in the body generally and in the head; certain acupuncture points are also given. In fig. 19, a drawing of the Russian tobiscope is given. With this instrument, you hold the metal portion at the back; you push the "on" button; you make contact with the individual with the other electrode, and you also make contact with the individual's skin with your other hand. Thus, there is a complete circuit here that, for the normal skin resistance, is about

1 million ohms, and nothing special happens. However, if you contact an acupuncture point, the resistance drops to 50,000 to 100,000 ohms, and this resistance is so arranged in the circuit that it upsets a bridge balance, and a signal comes into an amplifier where it amplifies the voltage and lights the bulb contained in the insulator section of the device. This makes the section glow. A simple but effective circuit for this purpose was presented by Devine⁽²⁾ and is illustrated in fig. 20. I have used such a device for the successful location of acupuncture points. Devine⁽³⁾ calls this a "Psych - Analyzer" device. To actually measure the resistance, I find that an electrometer is very beneficial. To eliminate pressure effects, place blobs of EKG sol on the acupuncture points and merely insert the electrodes into the sol without actually touching the skin.

The Russian work showed that there are shunt paths in the body; these are low resistance paths connected to each of the acupuncture points. They found that, if they connect electrodes of different materials to two acupuncture points (say, silver and nickel electrodes), then one can develop a voltage of 50 millivolts between acupuncture points, and one can draw a current of up to 10 microamps from these electrodes. If you connect many such electrodes in series, one can obtain the order of a volt from one's body, which can be used to run little electrical devices, if you like. So, our body constitutes quite a battery; this is an indication that we have a pretty good electrolyte inside our system.

The North Korean, Professor Kim Bong Han, performed an experiment in which he injected radioactive phosphorus into an acupuncture point and looked in the body to see where it went. He found it went primarily along that

particular meridian rather than laterally. He also monitored the other acupuncture points along that meridian, and found a high concentration of radioactivity there. In addition, he found a peculiar biorhythm at the points; i.e., a pulsation of electrical voltage at a frequency of about four to ten cycles per second (the body's natural frequency, it seems). Further, the biorhythm disappeared when the radioactive material had decayed.

The Russians performed an experiment on what they call the "semiconductor" effect using a manual healer⁽²⁾. Suppose you take an acupuncture point on the left side of the body and the symmetrical one on the right side, and you measure the resistance from left to right. You will obtain a certain value R . If you then measure it from right to left by switching your electrodes around, you may obtain R , or a different value R' . If the person is healthy relative to that meridian, or gland in that meridian, then the reading will be the same ($R' = R$). However, if the person is ill relative to a gland that is attached to that meridian and, in particular, if this is a point associated with that gland, then you will find a difference in the resistance ($R' \neq R$). This difference ($\Delta R = R' - R$) is what is called the semiconductor effect. To perform the healer and patient experiment, they measured the patient before treatment and obtained the data given in fig. 21. They also measured the healer before treatment. The healer was going to project energy via his hands to the individual. They found that, after the treatment, the patient's energy circuit came more into balance, but the healer's became slightly imbalanced. Thus, it seems that the healer gave up a particular kind of energy in a particular location of his body in order to balance the circuitry of the ill individual. This is indeed a new type of energy that we could not detect before.

The Russians also did some monitoring of acupuncture points in order to indicate the various physiological states of an individual⁽²⁾. The acupuncture point resistance changes with the state of consciousness as indicated in fig. 22. They find that the best hypnotic subjects, of course, manifest the strongest stimuli, i.e., produce the strongest effect that they monitor at the acupuncture points. A person who is not hypnotizable at all produces no change in resistance between the various states. Thus, one is able to obtain a cause-effect relationship which connects certain mental characteristics and these physiological readings.

Before ending Part I, two things should be mentioned. One is that my wife and I did an experiment relative to the semiconductor effect. She had some abdominal problems (pancreas), and we located the appropriate treatment points down by her knees, which could be monitored. We also located a local healer. First of all, my wife demonstrated the semiconductor effect ($R = 1.8 \times 10^5$ ohms and $R' = 2.5 \times 10^5$ ohms). The healer first created the knees, and we found the resistance changed immediately; however, the imbalance did not change (both R and R' increased). We performed a number of experiments and eventually the healer said: "Well, I think it's possible to project this form of energy into the back of the neck rather than just through the acupuncture points, because the system has its own intelligence concerning how best to use this energy." She did project energy to the back of the neck, and we did indeed observe a resistance change. We monitored the resistance over a period of several days and we found the readings at the acupuncture points changing with time. The semiconductor effect decreased with time, and after two weeks the semiconductor effect was gone and R had increased by a factor of two. The second point to note is that if one uses a physical

energy technique like acupuncture, then it has to be a very local and specific application. However, if one is using the healing energy, spiritual energy, then one can project it into the body pretty much anywhere and the body, by its own internal intelligence, will find a way to use it in the right place to bring about harmonious balance.

There are several ways in which one can produce acupuncture stimulation. It appears all one needs to do is stimulate, sufficiently, the acupuncture points. This can be done by chemical stimulation. That is the weakest method. It can be done by manual massage. That is the next best. It can be done via the acupuncture needles. That is the next best. Likewise, it can be done by the injection of electrical energy. That is the next best, but it requires sophisticated understanding. The next best is to use a laser beam which, again, requires sophisticated equipment and understanding. Finally, the very best is the psychic energy, spiritual energy, injection. This seems to be the best procedure for bringing about this bodily balance.

In conclusion, let me project a very simple model of what might be happening during acupuncture and maybe how it relates to this anesthesia situation. The energy "Chi" is thought to flow in the meridian circuitry. Think of it, if you like, simply as a fluid flowing along a river bed. The fluids in the body all contain colloids and these are important energy components in the body. Let us propose that if you upset the energy fields of the body, then you produce what is called colloid instability. You generate an agglomeration phenomenon rather than a stable dispersion; thus, the colloids build a type of raft (if you like), and the rafts become hung up in the fluid stream at various obstruction points. This, then, requires an enhanced pressure to move the fluid. Such a condition produces an imbalance between one limb of the fluid circuit and another limb of the fluid circuit.

The function of the stimulation at the acupuncture points is probably to break up the rafts. Probably what happens is that these stimuli produce a type of capacitive energy effect in the vicinity of a point, which generates a force to move or break up the rafts. This probably alters the local energy field which breaks up the rafts via a shock discharge allowing the fluid to get moving again and develop momentum. When moving, the fluid has less inertia, and that's what starts to bring about the balance of the circuitry.

If we look at the situation of anesthesia via needle insertion in a particular point, we expect that this may divert the flow of energy into other subsidiary channels. In turn, this produces a field effect which can act in at least two ways. It may act on the various important nerve centers so that the local energy fields are reduced to such a point that the nerve firing doesn't occur. That is one possibility! The other relates to transmission line blockage; the nerve signals that normally go to the brain and tell you you're being hurt or cut open or what-have-you are blocked, so that although the nerves are firing, the information doesn't get through. In addition, one must go deeper into this because one has to understand why we have a type of sterilization effect here. We hear of people having an operation, who may be eating oranges during surgery. It seems quite remarkable that this absence of what we think of as the need for sterilization in the operating room does not lead to any problems. This may be because we are dealing with another level of energy, here, and if we deal with these other levels of energy, then we can have energy effects that do not require the normal sterilization procedures.

References

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2. V. Adamenko; private communication
3. R. E. Devine; Electronic Experimenter's Handbook, p. 117, 1970,
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Figure Captions

1. Circular orbits of the hydrogen atom showing the electron in the $n = 3$ orbit plus possible energy transitions between orbits.
2. Weight on a spring representation of a simple harmonic oscillator of resonant frequency ν_0 .
3. Intensity versus frequency plot for a simple resonator of frequency ν_0 .
4. Effect of oscillator coupling on the broadening of frequency.
The example used here is that of a gas at varying density, each molecule or atom representing an individual oscillation. At low gas densities (large distances r) coupling is negligible and all atoms radiate (or adsorb) within the same narrow frequency interval. As two atoms are brought closer together, they form a coupled resonant system at two diverging frequencies (black regions). When more atoms are added to the coupled system, additional frequencies appear, favoring the upper region (indicated by the degree of shading). The frequency distribution at the smallest r represents the density of states for a solid or a very dense gas.
5. Intensity versus frequency plot for an idealized solid (many atoms interacting).
6. Nelya Kulagina levitating a small wooden sphere.

7. Alla Vinogradova rolling an aluminum cigar can along a transparent lucite table top using PK.
8. Radiation field during PK if prime energy operates in our conventional space-time frame.
9. Kirlian photograph of a leaf (taken by V. Adamenko).
10. Kirlian photograph of a cut leaf.
11. Kirlian photograph of a Russian coin (taken by V. Adamenko).
12. Kirlian photograph of skin in the palm of the hand (taken by V. Adamenko).
13. Electrical output properties of energy source.
14. Simple electrode device for taking Kirlian photographs.
15. Cathode Ray Tube device for taking Kirlian photographs.
16. Microscope objective lens housing for direct observations of energy patterns.
17. Transparent electrode device for continuous monitoring of energy patterns.
18. Some meridian circuitry and some acupuncture points in the body.
19. Schematic diagram of the Adamenko tobiscope.
20. (No caption needed.)

21. The "healer-patient" experiment.
22. Illustration of acupuncture point conductivity change as a function of state of consciousness.

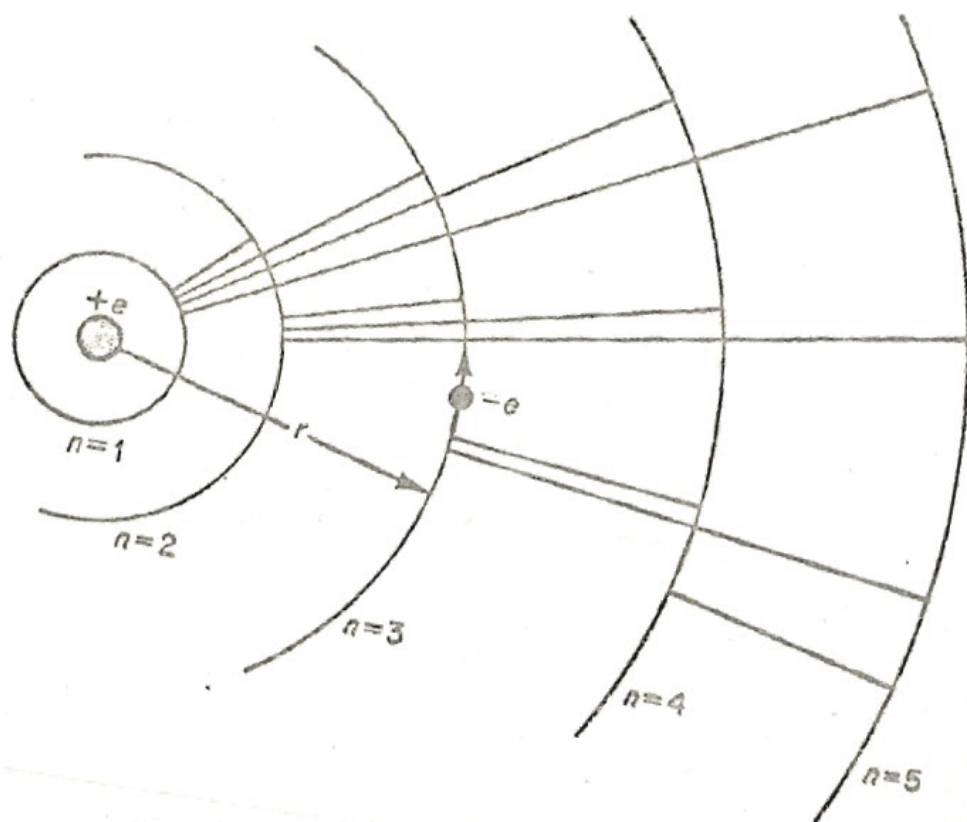
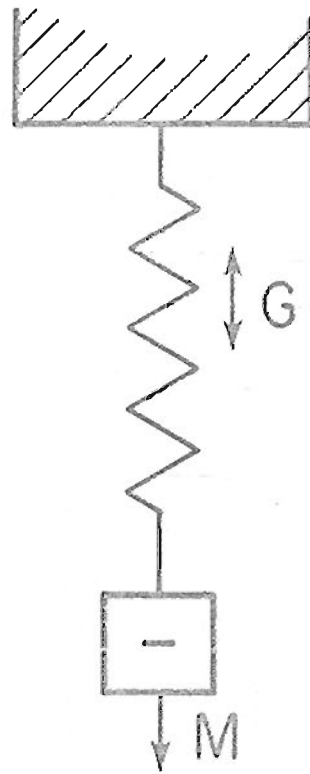


Fig. 1



$$\nu_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{G}{M}}$$

Fig. 2

Fig. 3

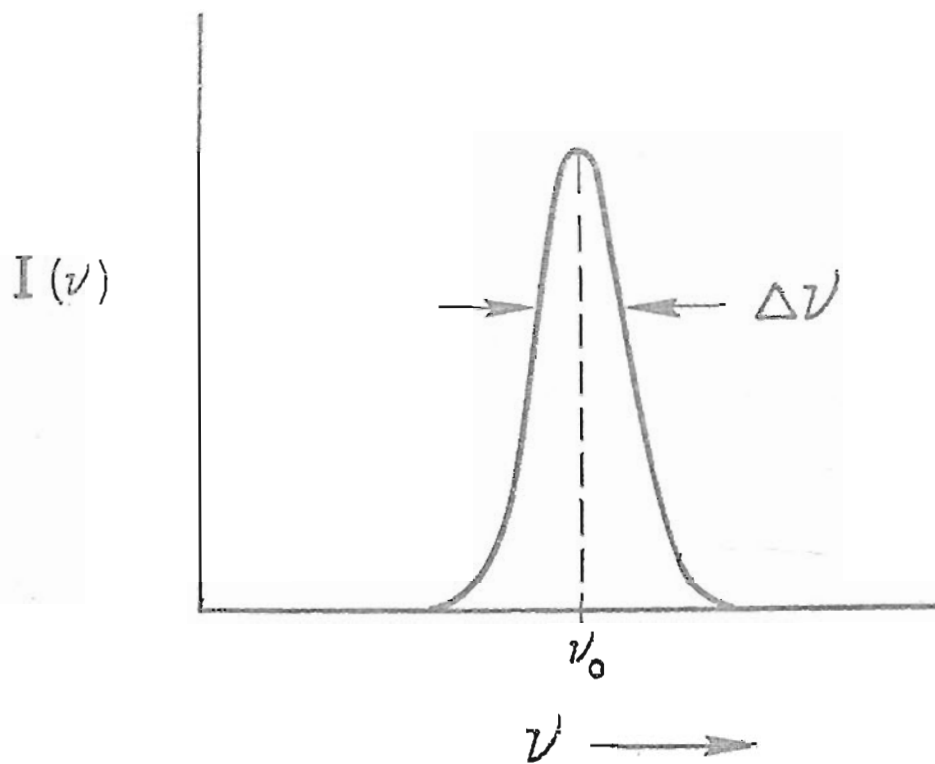
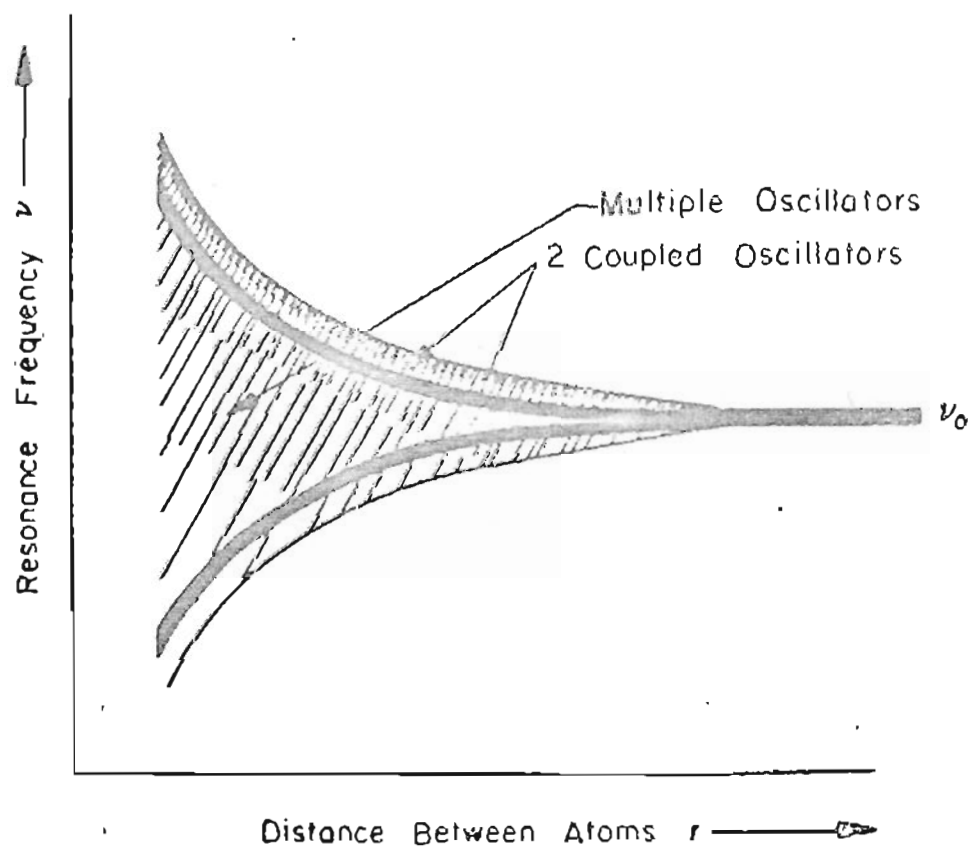


Fig. 4



$I(\nu)$

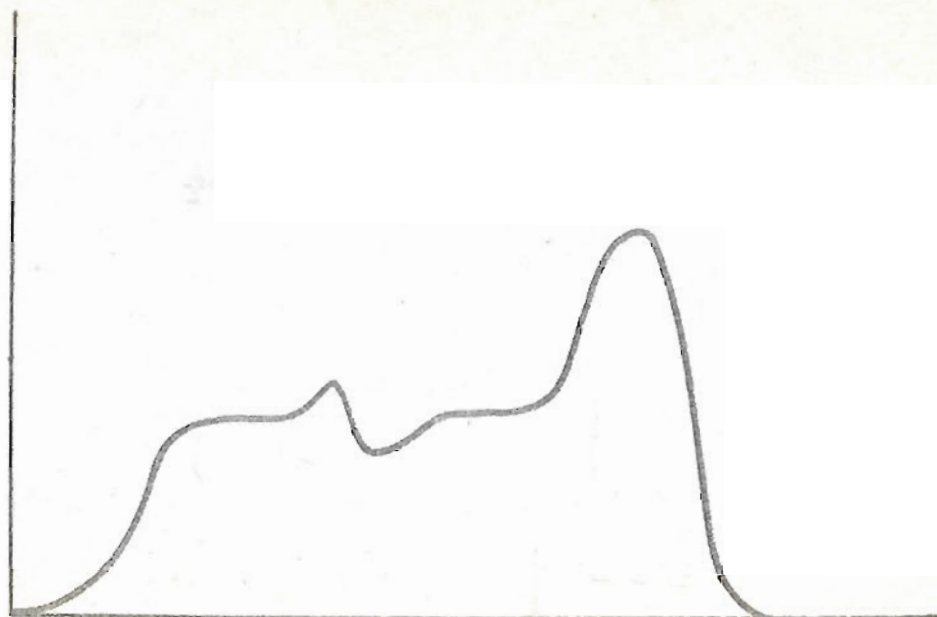


Fig. 5

$\nu \longrightarrow$



Fig. 7



Fig. 6



Fig. 8

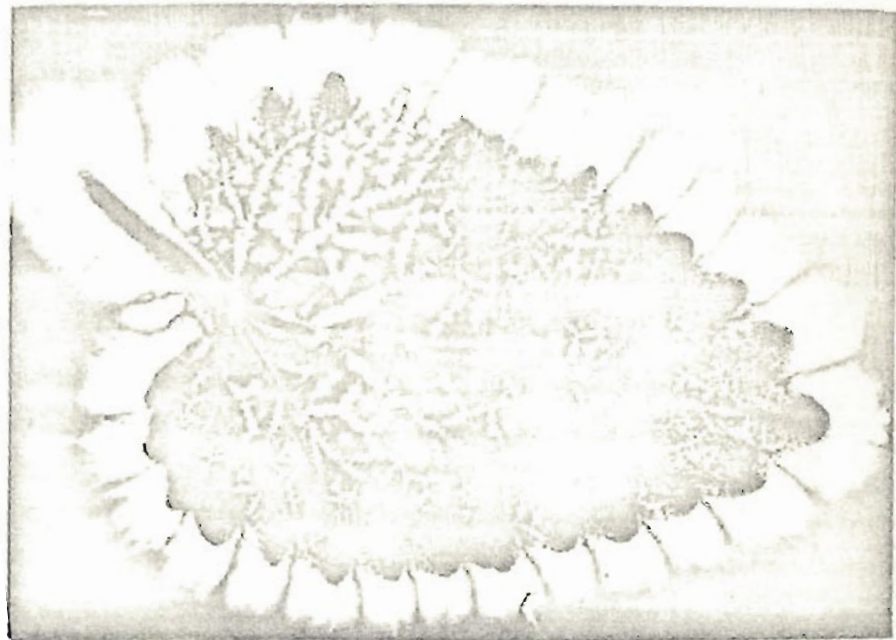


Fig. 9

Fig. 10

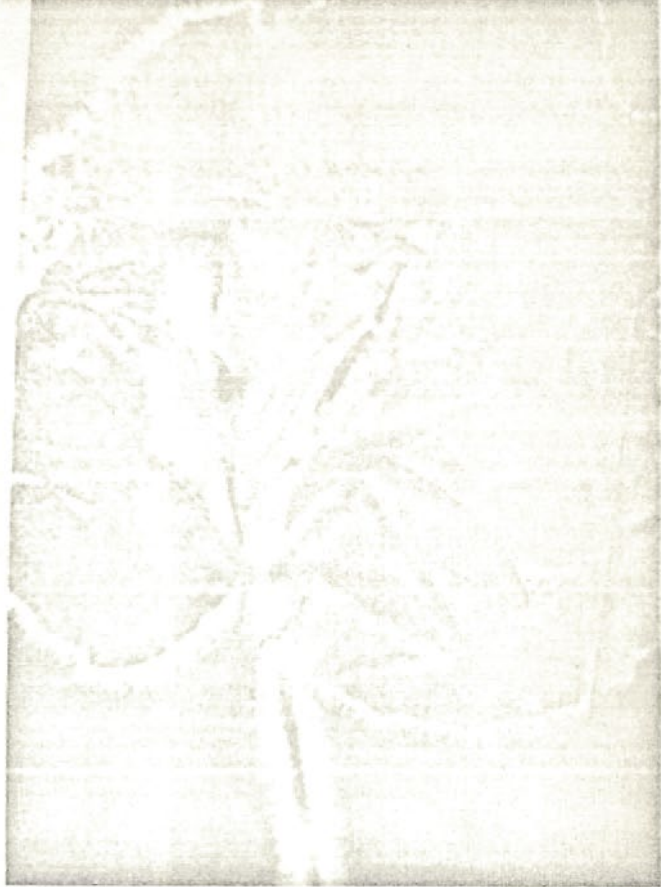
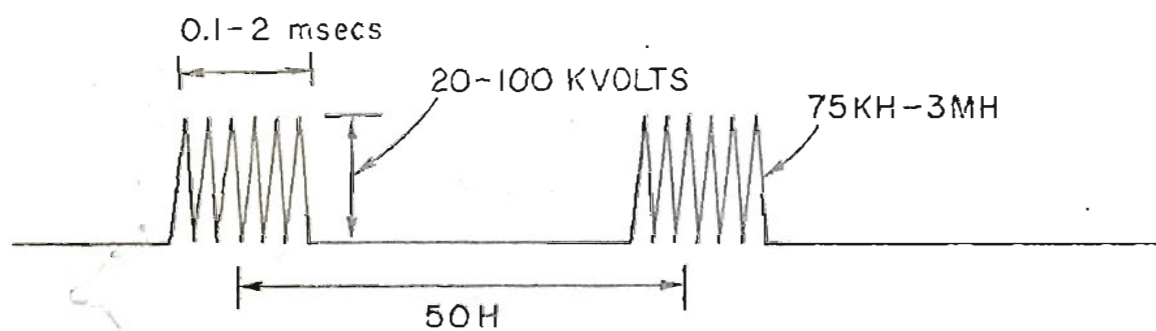


Fig. 11



Fig. 12



KIRLIAN POWER SUPPLY CHARACTERISTICS

Fig. 13

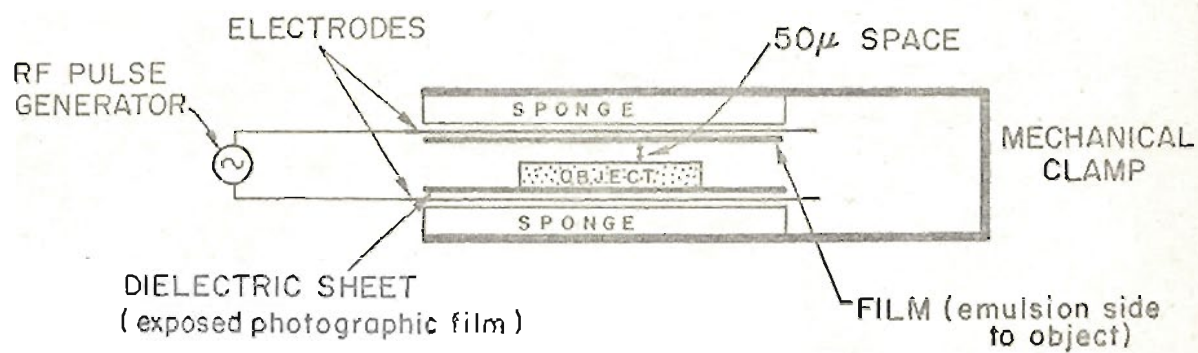
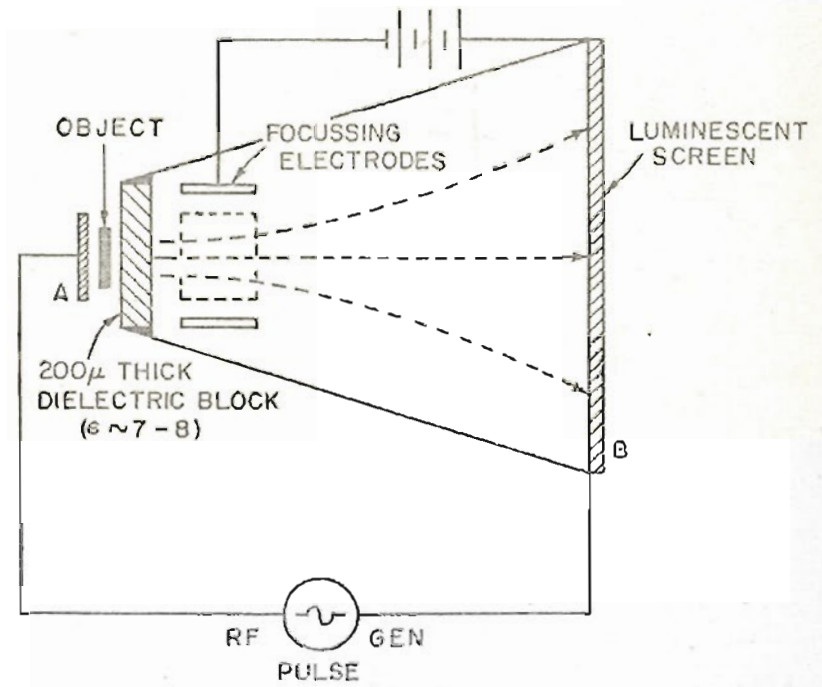
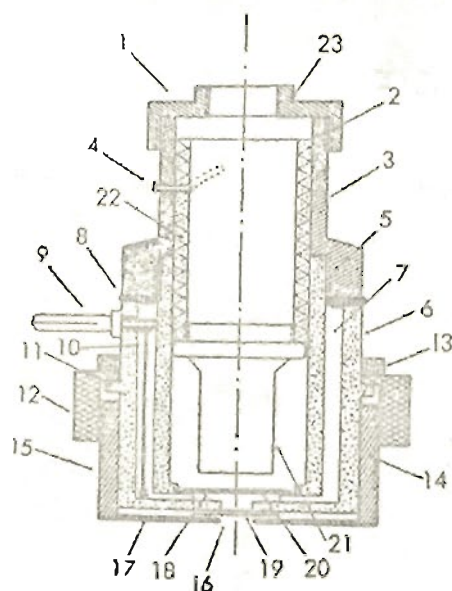


Fig. 14



SCHEMATIC KIRLIAN CRT

Fig 15



1. Transitional nut (to microscope tube)
2. Thread
3. Upper half of housing
4. Pin for focusing
5. Thread
6. Lower half of housing
7. Two orifices (ϕ 4mm) disposed one in front of the other
8. Rubber washer
9. Contact to power source
10. Metallic wire (for protection against circuit disruption because of water evaporation)
11. Thickening in form of a ring
12. Pressing nut, freely revolving
13. Collars
14. Thread
15. Traverse
16. Orifice ϕ 5mm
17. Bottom of the traverse
18. Glass with thickness 0.6-1.0mm
19. Glass with thickness 0.13-0.14mm
20. Chamber (cell), flooded by water through orifice 7
21. 8-12 times objective
22. Bushing which carries objective
23. Thread (in accordance with microscope tube thread)

Fig 16

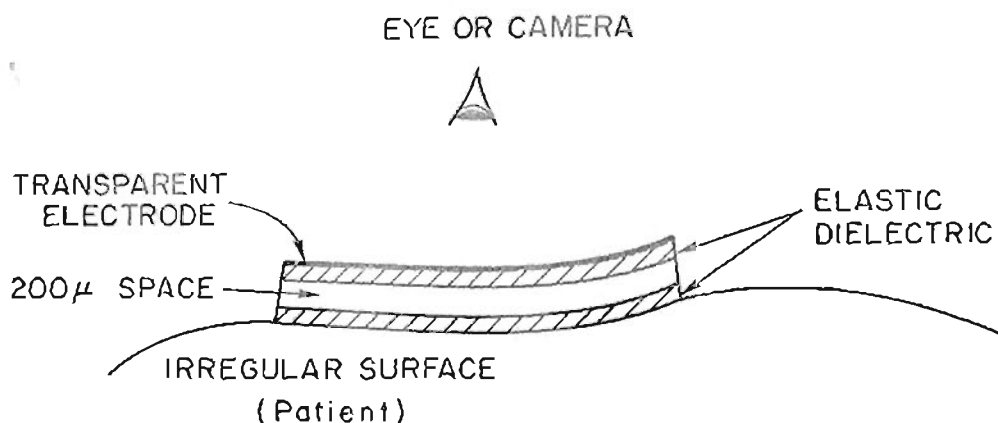


Fig. 17

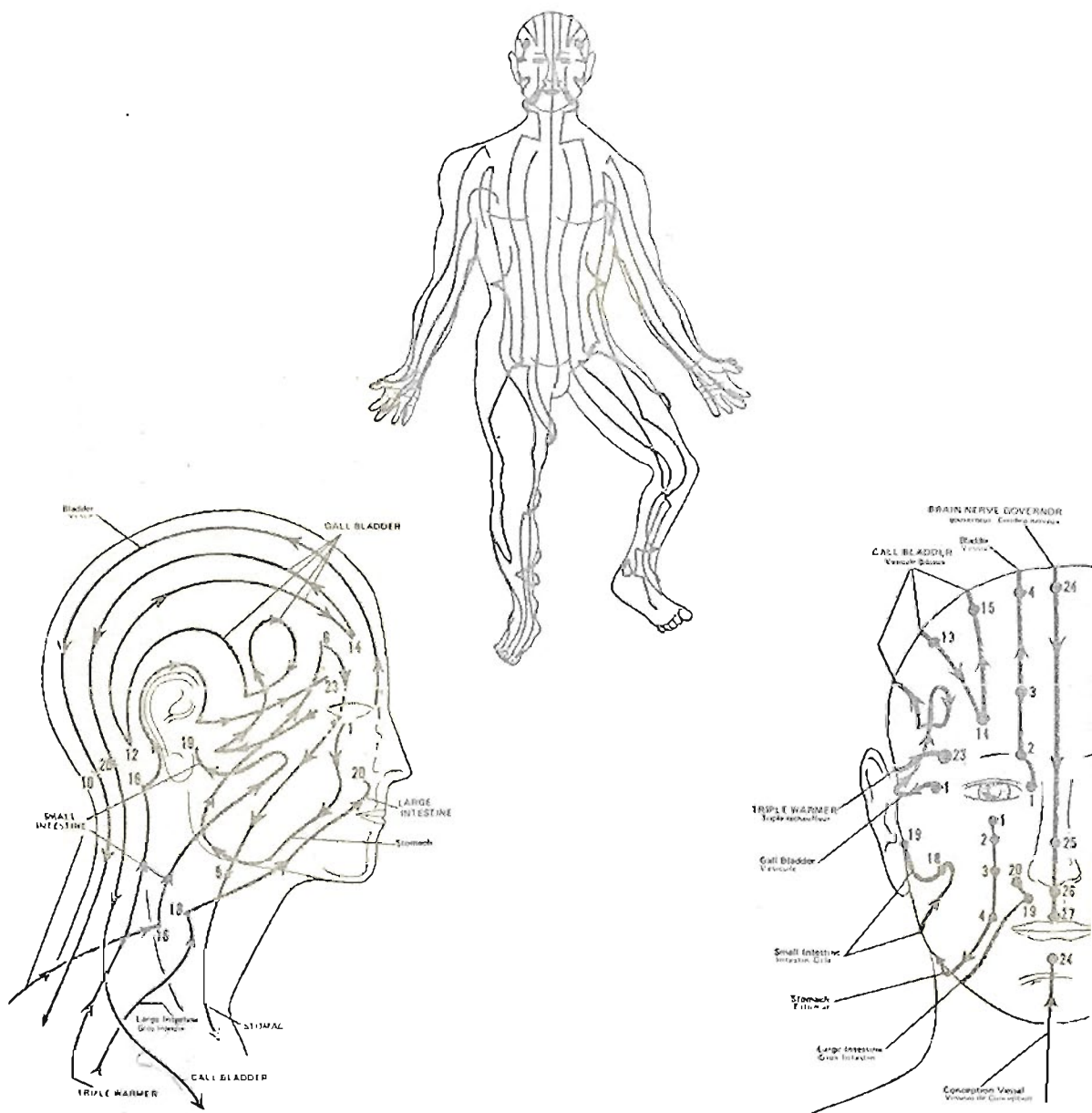
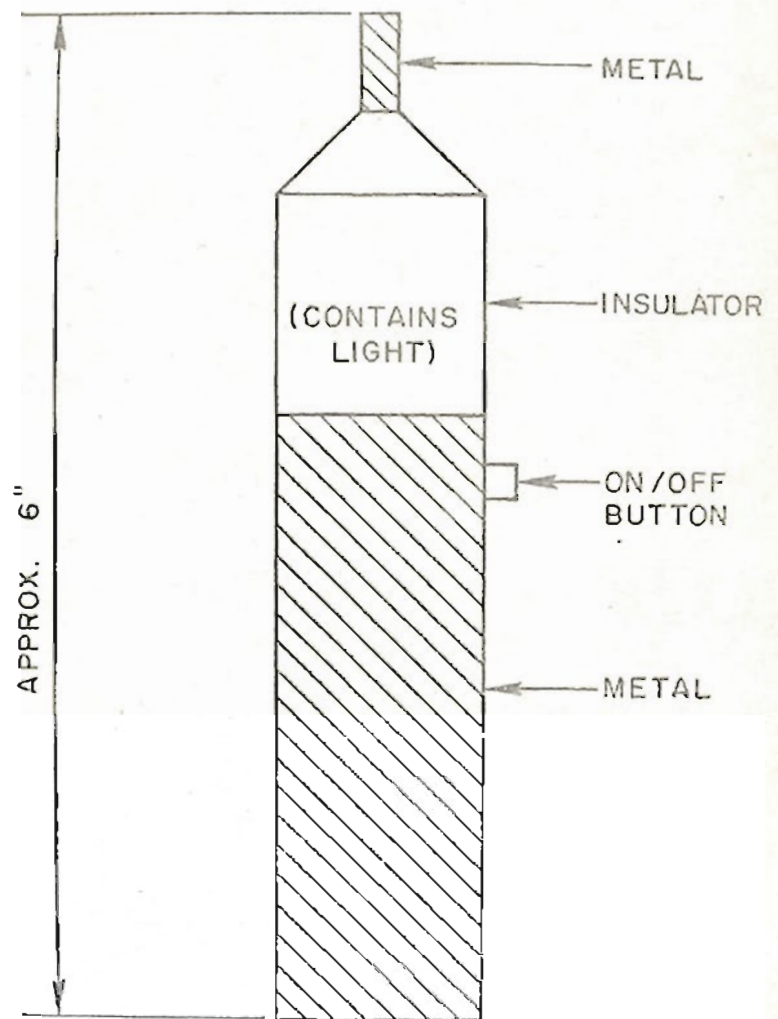


Fig. 18



RUSSIAN "TOBISCOPE"
(1971)

Fig. 17

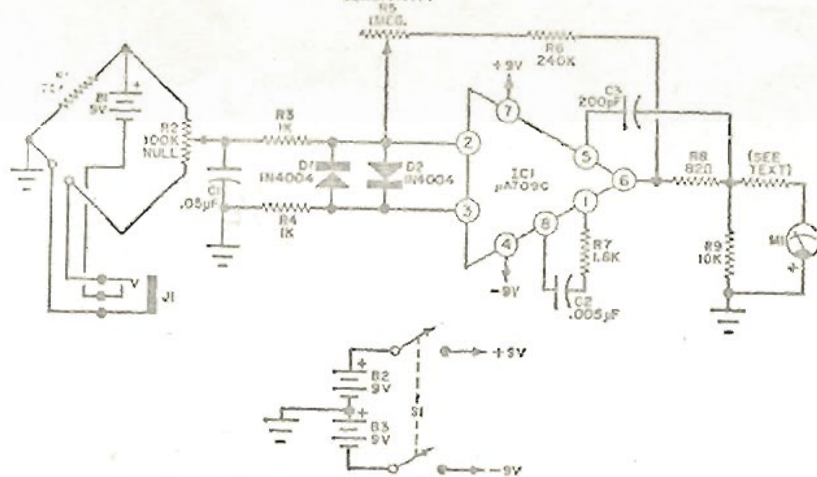
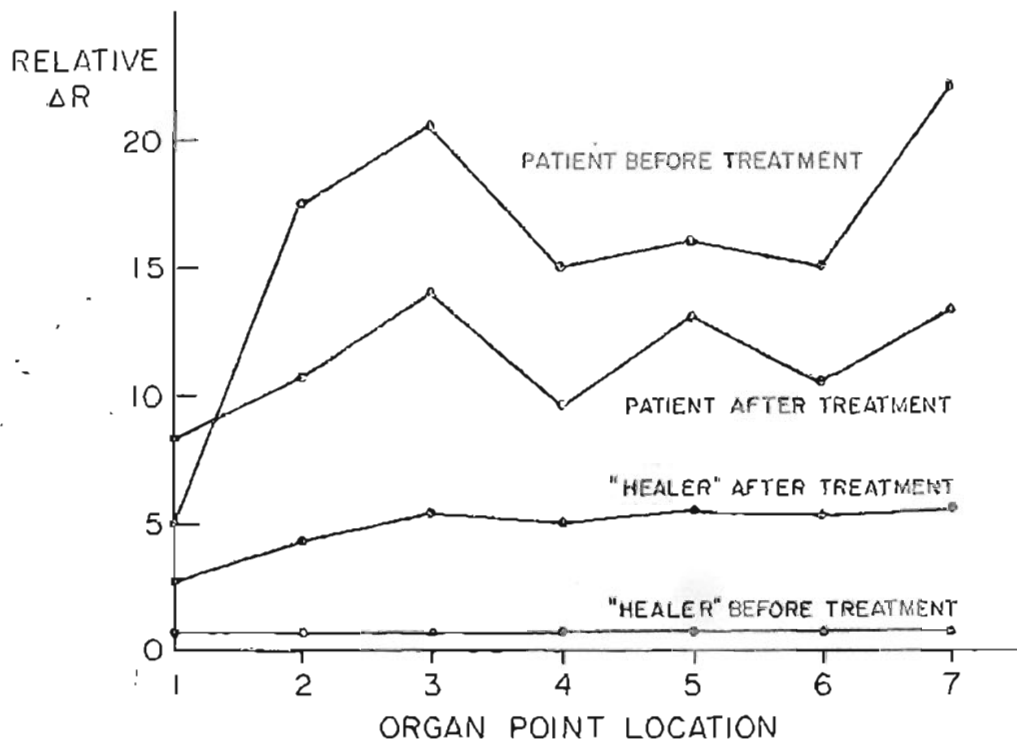


Fig.20. The low-level d.c. error signal generated in the bridge is amplified by the high-gain IC amplifier and displayed on the meter.

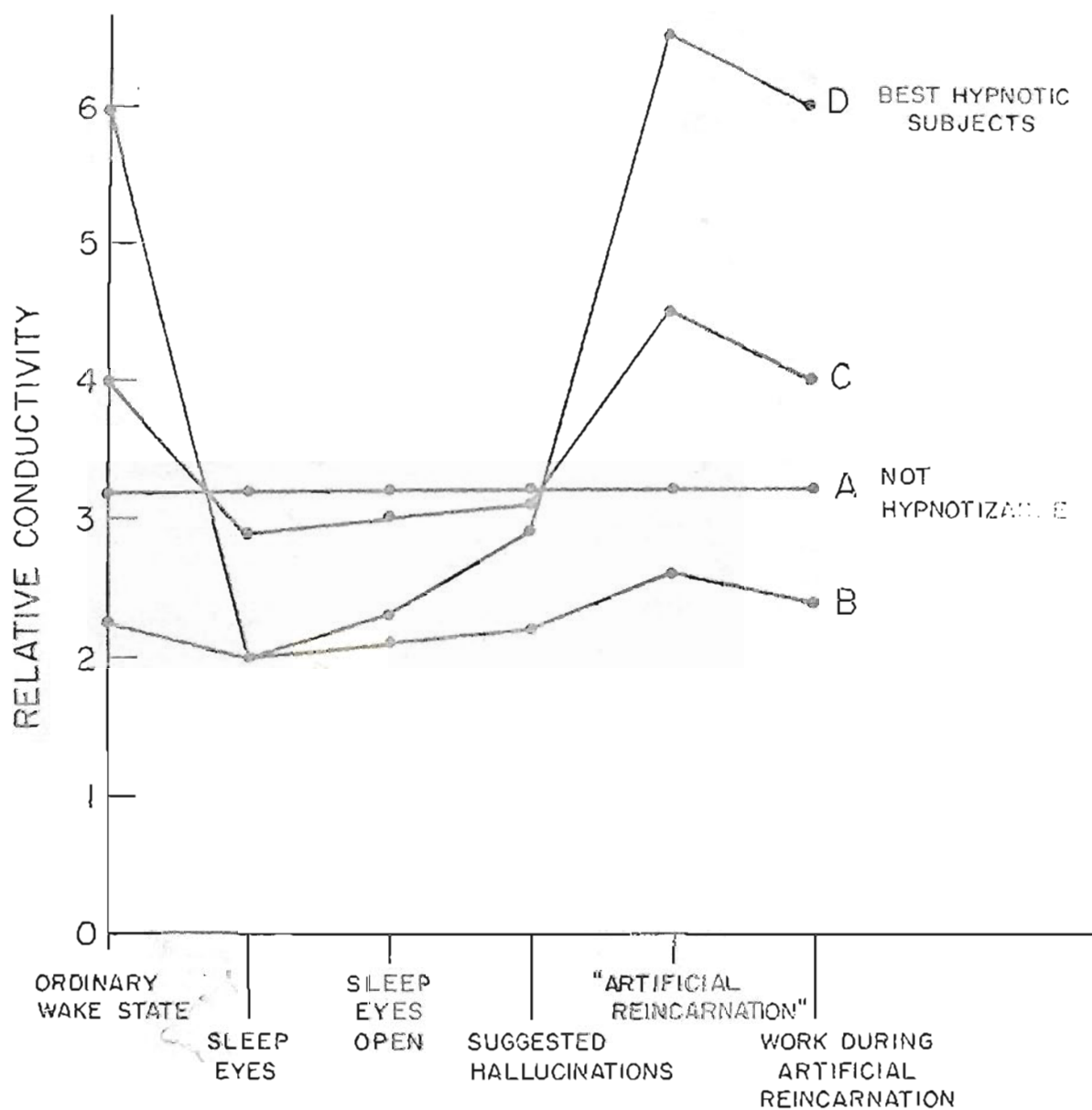
PARTS LIST

B1-B3—9-volt battery
 C1—0.05-μF capacitor
 C2—0.003-μF capacitor
 C3—200-pF capacitor
 D1,D2—1N4004 (or any silicon diode)
 IC1—Integrated circuit (Fairchild μA709C). See text.
 J1—Modified closed-circuit jack. See text.
 M1—0-1-mA meter with series resistor (2500 to 3000 ohms) to measure 3 volts.
 R1—75,000-ohm, 1/2-watt resistor
 R2—100,000-ohm potentiometer

R3,R4—1000-ohm, 1/2-watt resistor
 R5—1-megohm potentiometer (miniature preferred)
 R6—240,000-ohm, 1/2-watt resistor
 R7—1500-ohm, 1/2-watt resistor
 R8—82-ohm, 1/2-watt resistor
 R9—10,000-ohm, 1/2-watt resistor
 S1—D.p.s.t. switch
 Misc.—Eight-pin TO-5 socket (for IC1), two 1" square pieces of heavy copper or two large foreign coins, pair of bicycle clips, length of insulated wire, battery clips (3), case as desired, mounting hardware, etc.



TOBISCOPIC SEMICONDUCTOR EFFECT OBSERVED IN PARANORMAL "HEALING"



TOBISCOPIC INDICATIONS VS. HYPNOTIZATION

Fig. 22